

## JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

## SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No.670

6th November, 1951.

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Drafting of the law on People's Committees in Slovenia (Article by Dr. Maks Snuderr)

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"From Zumberk to Travnik" (Article about the struggles of the 13th proletarian brigade "Rade Koncar", signed J.R.)

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Eisenhower summons conference in the US (Undesignated news report from Washington)

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Soviet Note to Turkey (AFP, Ankara)

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- \* New arrests in Morocco (UP, Casablanca)
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- \* ABOUT 50 MILLION YOUNG TREES WILL BE PLANTED THIS AUTUMN IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

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- \* Italian-Persian negotiations (Undesignated report from Rome)
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REPUBLIKA

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DISCIPLINE OF THE FREE MARKET : WRONG CONCEPTIONS OF FREE MARKETS AND SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY.

The conception that the formation of our free market means that everybody can trade just as he pleases has spread to a great extent. They believe that discipline on the market acts as a brake and that the Cash Plans are a hindrance and nuisance to enterprises. This has produced even some articles in the press. Such a conception smooths the way to speculation and hinders the efforts to stabilize the market. The practical danger of such conceptions is reflected by all sorts of financial infringements, speculation and rise in prices in the markets of agricultural products.

Our markets are being stabilized. A number of measures has contributed to the revival of the market and to abolish artificial borders between districts and Republics and to create a uniform market, to decrease circulation of money etc. With discipline and uniformity of prices on the markets important results have been obtained. But further stabilization requires a great deal of time and more discipline.

The price of agricultural prices will decrease slowly if enterprises run after goods, pay what they are asked for, if they do not abide to financial regulations but buy goods on credit and do not turn over to the bank their daily receipts but go with them to the market. Some People's Councils and Party Committees should stop pressing the bank to give out money above the plan.

We do not think of course that the market can be stabilized only by measures in the field of the turn-over. Therefore it would be necessary to mention some occurrences in industry, in our taxation policy etc. which hinder the stabilization of our market at a lower price level. One can even say that the decisive influence is the development of the struggle for greater goods production in industry, increase in the productivity of work and a more rapid turn-over of means. Take for example half-finished production in the machine-building industry.

In the ware-houses of some of our factories are half-processed goods to be found in relatively large quantities which have not been completed from some reason or another. But the earnings and salaries are paid out regularly. And these sums of money appear on the market to a large extent, while from the factories do not come to the market the corresponding quantities of finished goods. The case in machine-building is not a solitary case. Each increase in the productivity of work in industry, a rapid turn-over of means and the coming to the markets with finished goods helps directly the stabilizing of the market.

According to the analysis of the Yugoslav Federal National Bank (excluding Croatia and Bosnia and Hercegovina) 50% of the peasant households in the villages pay 290 to 1,481 dinars each in annual taxes to the State. For present day conditions these sums are simply ridiculous. It is not a question of surtaxing unjustifiably peasant households but on the contrary - that they should be taxed according to their effective (real) incomes. A more just taxation would have its repercussions on the stabilization of the market.

Producers from the villages can sell on the markets whatever they like and at any price they deem fit. On the markets there are no restriction for them, except cases of evident speculation and evasion of the Laws. And for this very reason the State and Cooperative Trade Net-Work, banks and People's Councils should come to the markets in a disciplined manner and carry out a uniform policy. The present practice

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shows a somewhat different picture.

The Cash Plans are now criticised just as they were before. They are considered as a brake in business. It is true the Cash Plan is an administrative measure, but under present-day conditions it is a powerful instrument for stabilizing the market, absolutely vital and precious. For example the Cash Plan shows that money in circulation has decreased in October by 1 billion and 400 million dinars. Under present conditions - when the great majority of agricultural products is turned into money - such a decrease in the circulation of money represents a great success in the direction of stabilizing the market at a lower price level.

In fact the Cash Plans are violated by different enterprises. It is a general practice more or less with many enterprises that they do not hand over their daily receipts to the bank and go with it to the market. They draw money in advance from the next month's Cash Plan. In three districts of Serbia the overdraft in October was 33 million dinars and the State and Cooperative net-work at Grocka overdrew 14 million dinars on account of the November Cash Plan. Four Ward enterprises in Belgrade had an over-draft of 28 million dinars. For the first 15 days in October the National Bank in Croatia paid 129 million dinars to the cooperatives above the planned sum (for buying agricultural products) because it gave the means from the Cash Plan only to the State Trade Net-Work. Many People's Councils exert pressure on bank directors to give money to their enterprises.

It is natural that such perforation of Cash Plans and the putting into circulation of millions of ready cash on the markets must result in the rise of prices. Thus full liberty is given to speculators and the general efforts for stabilizing the market are undermined.

It must be underlined that the distorted treatment of the free market is helped by a vulgarised and distorted interpretation of the process of development of socialist democracy in our country. Namely, this bold revolutionary process is in some quarters interpreted as follows: now the State is fading away and the enterprises can do whatever they like. And for this very reason nobody is called to book or punished for evident speculative and illegal activities. This is proved by many financial infringements which the banks have reported to the People's Councils who took no appropriate action on their part.

When at the beginning of September the purchasing enterprise "Slavijska" was fined with a 15 days prohibition to purchase goods, because it paid plums above the agreed price, comments appeared in the Press. The general trend was: "Why has not the director been fined alone but the whole collective". How will the enterprise fulfil its obligations in regard to Slovenia (300 waggon-loads of plums)? "The enterprise has its Workers' Council" etc.

Enterprises receive millions of dinars from the banks for purchases. This is in fact a part of the National Revenue expressed in money with which the collectives of these enterprises dispose of. And if they pay more for their purchases than it is economically justified they are then executing in fact a redistribution of the National Revenue, unjustifiably increasing the purchasing power of the village to the detriment of the social community. It is quite in the spirit of social democracy that they should be held responsible for such work by the social community.

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At a conference held by the Federal Council of Trade it was spoken about a purveyor from Macedonia who appeared in Bosnia with millions of ready cash and purchased goods at his own prices. When the local authorities prohibited this "trade" he spoke about the "freedom of the market" and "social democracy" and even about the Constitution. It is in fact in the interest of the free market and socialist democracy to forbid work to such purveyors.

Such distorted interpretation of socialist democracy - regardless that it is often the result of misunderstanding - opens the doors to arbitrariness and irresponsibility in managing social property and speculation. Namely this expresses the resistance of the small-goods' wild movement of events against the stabilization of the market and the further development of social democracy.

We need not any kind of a free market, but a market stabilized at a lower price level so that workers, peasants and employees can buy at the markets that which they need at prices which correspond to their purchasing power. This is the real and concrete struggle for increasing the purchasing power of the dinar and the real earnings of our working people. Then the market can be also much more free than it is at present.

( summarised ).

signed : R. Vujovic

( BORBA , November 4 , 1951 ).

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE "RIGHT" OF RADIO  
BELGRADE TO TAKE AWAY RADIO SETS FROM PEOPLE

Yesterday and the day before yesterday the daily press carried an "announcement of Radio Belgrade to the radio subscribers" which has been the subject of lively comment. People are asking whether Radio Belgrade is authorized to issue such decisions. In connection with this question, a Borba correspondent has interviewed the President of the Chief Arbitration Board and also the head of some other institutions and on the basis of all he has heard it may be concluded that the "announcement" was illegal. We shall dwell here only on the most characteristic features. First we shall speak of the "announcement" itself.

About the "depositing" of the radio sets

In the "announcement" it is said in part: "If the registration of the radio set is cancelled because it does not work or for other reasons, then the subscriber must at the latest by the end of the current quarter deposit the set at the place indicated by the radio station."

Registration of radio sets and subsequent paying of subscriptions on the basis of that registration is in fact a form of a contract between the radio station which possesses the exclusive right to radio broadcasts and the radio subscriber who has the right to listen to those broadcasts. This means that in this case both parties lay down their conditions and agree to the conditions of the other party. These conditions may be changed, as is now the case with the increase of radio subscription, but it is not written anywhere that the contracting parties must agree to the new condition. In the concrete case, the subscriber is not obligated to agree to the increased subscription.

The President of the Chief State Arbitration Board, Dr. Aleksandar Goldstein, has given us the following explanation: "The radio subscriber has by registering his radio set bought the right to listen to radio broadcasts and not to own the radio set. He has acquired the right to keep the radio set by the fact that he has bought it or has received it as a present. This is like buying an automobile. When a man buys an automobile, it is his property and later on by registering the automobile, the man acquires the right to use it. If someone does not wish to use the automobile, then it does not mean that he must not have it. From this point of view, Radio Belgrade has, without any authority, taken the said decision--namely, that those subscribers who cancel the registration of their sets must deposit the sets at the places indicated by the radio station."

And further, "No regulation exists giving such authority to the radio station. Now the question is, can, from the formal-legal point of view, such a decision be taken? In the concrete case, only the Cabinet Council for Communications and Connections could issue such instructions. But, since it is the question of modification of one of the principles of our constitution (violation of the right of personal property), even the Council itself could not decide on this without the consent of the Government of the FPRY or of the People's Assembly which adopted the Constitution."

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Is the owner of a radio set obligated to pay the subscription?

In the "announcement" it is said in part: "However, by cancelling the registration of the radio set, the subscribers are not exempt from paying the subscription for the current month."

According to this, the radio subscriber is obligated to deposit the amount of his subscription despite the fact that he has renounced the right to his radio set. This means that the radio station in fact forces him to listen to radio broadcasts. We presume (this is not clearly stated in the announcement) that the radio station would take away the radio set from the subscriber on the day when the subscription which he had deposited expires. And what would happen in case the owner of the radio set sells his set to another person? According to the announcement of Radio Belgrade, the seller of the set would have to settle the amount of subscription to the end of the quarter (let us say, in October, he would have to settle the subscription until the end of the year), while the buyer of the set would not be able to listen to radio broadcasts until he registers his set--that is, until he pays in the amount of his subscription. This means that two subscriptions would have to be paid on one and the same radio set for the same period.

Possible presumptions and their "explanation"

The people of Radio Belgrade have probably arrived at the conclusion that should a radio set be left with the owner after the cancellation of the registration, the owner would listen to radio broadcasts. For this reason, probably they have chosen the easier solution, in order to safeguard themselves against any possibilities, that of depositing the radio set at the place indicated by the radio station. In our opinion, in similar cases, the Belgrade power station should take away all the hot plates from all the consumers of electric current during the time it is forbidden to use electricity current for household purposes. However, such a decision is completely unfounded because there exist other possibilities for preventing eventual abuses. For example, why not seal the radio sets when their registration is cancelled and leave the sets with their owners (because the radio set is personal property). And if someone is caught violating his obligations, there exist provisions on penalties and he can be punished.

In conclusion let us mention also that Article 10 of the Rules on Keeping Radio Sets and Paying Radio Subscriptions (on which allegedly the said "announcement" is based), published in the Official Gazette of the FPRY, No. 8 of January 28, 1948, does not give this authority to the radio station nor do any of the other articles of this rule--they do not give the authority to the radio station to take the radio sets from their owners regardless of whether the radio sets are in working order or not.

Signed "M. T."

(BORBA - 4th November, 1951)



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SCHOOLING THE "ENGINEERS OF HUMAN SOULS" IN THE USSR

In recent months the Soviet press has been zealously marking a significant five-year anniversary--five years have passed since the edition of the first series of the well-known Zdanov postulates regarding the questions on all types of art. The Central Committees of the CPSU(b) of the individual republics have held special sessions at which they have mentioned the significant conclusions of the past five years, which were almost proclaimed the individual motivating force for the development of Soviet arts, and at the same time they judged the new appearances of bourgeois nationalism and decadent, unproductive cosmopolitanism. It is clear that they did not miss the opportunity to counsel the artists of these republics so that they would take note of the culture of the great Russian people. Despite all the obedience of non-Russian writers in the major part of their works, very frequently elements of national pride, love of national history and for national heroes are found in their works. It seems that the postulates and important Stalin premises were not sufficient to counteract these appearances, so now measures have been undertaken to have a great number of these artists re-educated.

The recent schooling of a great number of Soviet artists has begun with the opening of the school year in the USSR. According to the news in the Literaturnaja Gazeta, eighty writers in Gruzija are regularly attending lectures in the so-called Evening University for Marxism-Leninism. Besides the general program, they will listen to lectures on philosophy, aesthetics and the theory of literature and arts. All of these lectures are given by lecturers from Moscow.

Lithuanian writers have also become regular students at this evening university; while writers from Leningrad have promised that they will mainly study theory but will make use of the existing seminars to help them.

The question of bourgeois nationalism in Ukrainian literature is exceptionally acute. Pravda was forced to devote a separate article to this question. As is known, after this article came out, the CC CPSU(b) of Ukrania issued a new postulate which condemned a number of Ukrainian writers. According to Literaturnaja Gazeta, the lectures on Marxist study is the beginning of a new school year for the Writers Club. For the first lecture, a theme was obviously selected which, according to the professor, is not being favourably grasped by the not-too-young students.

(BORBA - 4th November, 1951)

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# BRITISH FILM CRITIC IN BELGRADE

Dr. Roger Manvell, Director of the British Film Academy and well-known film critic has arrived in Belgrade. Yesterday Mr. Manvell lectured to our film technicians on the projection methods in British documentary films, and tomorrow he will speak about feature films.

Roger Manvell has come to this country as the guest of the Yugoslav Film Association.

(BORBA - 6th November, 1951).

# UNICEF DELEGATION LEAVES YUGOSLAVIA

Yesterday morning the UNICEF delegation which has been the guest of the Federal Government left Belgrade by air for Zurich. The delegation was seen off by Dr. Sloven Smodlaka, Head of the Protocol Department, Gustav Vlahov, Assistant Minister to the President of the Council for National Health and Social Policy and Mrs. Glassie, Chief of the UNICEF Mission to Yugoslavia.

(BORBA - 6th November, 1951).

# UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS IN ZAGREB

Mr. Paneron Roy, Chief of Technical Aid for the Forestry and Timber Industry with the United Nations and Marcel Lelu, Director of the United Nations Forestry Department, have arrived in Zagreb as guests of the Federal Administration for the Improvement of Production. They are visiting our country in connection with arrangements for providing technical assistance to our economy and for the despatch of our experts abroad for special training. This morning they will address a meeting of forestry and timber experts from all republics. They will also advise on the question of the foundation in Belgrade of an institute for the control of afforestation, genetics and selection and an institute for chemical and mechanical processing of wood in Zagreb. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 6th November, 1951).

# 6 MILLION DOLLARS OF ECONOMIC AID TO OUR COUNTRY FROM FRANCE

Within the framework of the 50 million dollars of economic aid which the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France have promised Yugoslavia during the second half of 1951, the French share will amount to 6 million dollars, the equivalent of 2,600 million francs.

This aid is being sent in the form of French spun wool, wollen, cotton and linen yarn, fishing yarn, artificial silk yarn, aniline dyes, raw phosphates and fertilisers, pharmaceutical raw materials and prepared drugs, installation materials and electric light bulbs, motor car spare parts, various spices and other things.

(BORBA - 6th November, 1951).

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MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES PARTICIPANTS IN THREE-DAY CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE OF JUDGES HELD IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE FPRY

Yesterday at 5 p.m. Marshal Tito received the participants in the three-day consultative conference of judges of the Supreme Court of the FPRY and representatives of the Supreme Courts of the Republics which was held in Belgrade at the beginning of this month.

The President of the Supreme Court of the FPRY, Josip Hrnčević, and the other participants in the conference in a two-hour talk acquainted the Marshal with the course of the conference which had been called to consider the current problems of the law courts and judicial practice in connection with the Decisions of the Fourth Plenum of the CC CPY pertaining to the judiciary.

The reception was also attended by the Public Prosecutor for the FPRY, Branko Jevremović. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 6th November, 1951)

GREETINGS FROM MARSHAL TITO TO THE CITIZENS OF STRUMICA

The citizens of Strumica have sent to Marshal Tito a letter inviting him to attend the gala celebration of the Seventh Anniversary of the liberation of their town, November 5.

Replying to the invitation, Marshal Tito has congratulated the citizens of Strumica on the anniversary of the liberation of their town by the following telegram: "I have received your invitation to attend the Seventh Anniversary of the liberation of your town. Since I am unable to attend, I take this opportunity to congratulate all the citizens of your town on the Seventh Anniversary of the liberation and to wish them further success in the development of the town. Josip-Broz Tito"

(BORBA - 6th November, 1951)

DR. IVAN RIBAR RECEIVES THE CHILEAN ENVOY

The President of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, Dr. Ivan Ribar, received yesterday before noon the Chilean Envoy, Mr. Ricardo BOIZARD Bestidas. On that occasion the Chilean Envoy delivered to the President of the Praesidium a personal letter from the President of the Republic of Chile, Mr. Gabriel GONZALEZ Videla, acknowledging the receipt of the credentials of the Yugoslav Envoy to Chile, Lazar Lilic. In his letter, President Gonzalez said that he would extend full help to the strengthening of friendly relations between the Republic of Chile and the FPRY.

The reception was also attended by Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief of the Protocol Section, Dr. Sloven Smolaka. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 6th November, 1951)

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TELEGRAM FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE LABOUR PARTY OF NORWAY TO  
THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF YUGOSLAVIA

The delegation of the Workers Party of Norway which recently visited Yugoslavia has sent a telegram to the CC of CPY thanking it for the cordial reception accorded to it. It is said in the telegram: "The Norwegian Delegation wishes to thank you most heartily for the hospitality and the very precious experiences gained during its stay in your country. We wish to express to you our sincerest wishes for the success of the great task of building-up the new Yugoslavia." The telegram is signed in the name of the delegation by the member of the Executive Committee of the Workers Party of Norway and Editor-in-Chief of the Party's mouthpiece, Arbidebladet, Olaf Larsen. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 6th November, 1951)

DECISION PERTAINING TO THE WAGES OF APPRENTICES EMPLOYED BY  
PRIVATE EMPLOYERS, COOPERATIVES AND COOPERATIVE AND SOCIAL  
ORGANISATIONS

1. Apprentices employed by private employers, cooperatives and cooperative and social organisations and their enterprises shall be paid in accordance with the Decree on Wages of Workers and Apprentices of the respective trade.

If certain trades are not embraced by the Decrees on Wages of Workers and Apprentices for individual branches of economy, then the apprentices shall be paid in accordance with the duration of their apprenticeship, namely:

a)	For the first year of apprenticeship	1,000 dinars
b)	" " second " " " "	1,500 "
c)	" " third " " " "	2,000 "

2. In addition to the wages stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the apprentices whose parents are not receiving for them children's allowance shall also receive aid for professional training in the amount corresponding to the value of industrial coupons for buying industrial goods with 80 per cent reduction in accordance with the consumer category IR under the following conditions:

- a) That the parents do not possess more than two hectares of arable land, or, if their agricultural property is less than two hectares of arable land, that the income from that land does not exceed the sum of 3,000 dinars per member of household annually; or
- b) That the income from the private property and private economic activity of the apprentice and his parents does not exceed the sum of 2,000 dinars monthly per member of household.

As income within the meaning of items a) and b) of the preceding paragraph is meant as a rule the income which is subject to taxation.

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3. The aid for professional training of the apprentice shall be paid by his employer with whom he is learning the trade from his personal funds.

4. An apprentice shall have the right to aid for professional training in the case when he is entitled to a wage.

5. The aid for professional training shall be paid monthly together with the wage.

6. Explanations in connection with this decision shall be given by the Councils for Public Health and Social Politics of the People's Republics.

7. Wages and aids in accordance herewith shall be paid from November 1, 1951.

(BORBA - 6th November, 1951)

"THE ECONOMIST" ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES IN FRANCE

(Paris, 5th November)

In connection with the opening of the new session of the French Parliament, the British magazine The Economist writes that people in France are speaking about the possibility of new elections. New elections would not represent anything unexpected in view of the great economic difficulties which the government is unable to solve.

In the opinion of The Economist, the economic situation in France is today so great that it represents an obstacle for a successful carrying-out of the tasks imposed upon the Western Powers by the Atlantic Pact, since France, which has not yet recovered from the last war, is unable to take on her shoulders the burden of rearming.

(BORBA - 6th November, 1951)

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THE CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES ON THE NIS MARKET .

On the Nis markets there are no indications that the price of agricultural products is going to decrease. Those who do not know the real state of affairs might think that the relatively high prices are due to the lack of products. However this is not the reason in this particular case. One can say definitely that the Nis market is the best and the most varied in inner Serbia. A characteristic of this market is that the individual producers kept the price of their products at a high level inspite of the fact that the socialistic sector kept the market well supplied. Exception was made with articles which were not of basic importance for nutrition.

If one analyzes the causes of the high price of agricultural products one would come to the conclusion that nothing incites the producers of this extremely important industrial region to sell their products except the need for industrial commodities.

On November 3 Nis market was full of agricultural products including pigs and live-stock as well as cereals to an approximate value of more than 10 million dinars. There are no official figures which would show how much was sold that day on the Nis market but according to our estimate less than 50% of the products were sold. The rest was taken back by the peasants because they could not find buyers at prices which they fixed themselves. For example's sake we will mention that inspite of large supplies the prices of wheat, corn, potatoes and beans were 45, 30, 30 and 60 dinars respectively per kilogramme.

It is quite clear that such high prices are not approachable to the working people of Nis who are prepared to wait patiently for a fall in prices on the Nis market. And they must decrease if the producers of the Nis District were demanded seriously to fulfil their obligations to the State. It seems that such demands were not made in a serious form which is necessary in regard to the moment, when the newest economic measures are being carried out and which are directed in the first place toward the stabilization of prices of agricultural products on the market.

For example the peasants of the Nis District are owing in taxes for the current year somewhere about 50 million dinars. They should pay this sum at the latest by the end of the year, because this is only a part of the instalment which is approximately equal to last year's assessment. One should underline that the last year's crop was bad also in the Nis District. This year was a good one and there is no justification whatsoever that in the Nis District only 30 million dinars in taxes have been collected in the past ten months. This proves definitely that the collecting of taxes has not been taken seriously. This is confirmed by statements given by the peasants themselves - who say that they are selling mainly their products because they need money for " Slavas " and marriage festivities.

The peasants were freed this year of many compulsory purchases. And those which have remained in force are paid by the State at higher prices than those on the markets. In the first place this is the case of corn on the cob. For 100 kilogrammes the producers get 1,069 dinars in cash and the same amount in coupons, which is in relation to prices in many places much higher than the average price on the free market.

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As usual the economically strongest regions pay their taxes to the State most irregularly and the Nis District is no exception. It is enough to mention that the village of Cokot, an exclusively vegetable-growing village owes over 5,000,000 dinars in State Taxes. It is a well-known fact that this particular village by maintaining high prices obtained tens of millions of dinars for their vegetables. The village Belotinac which also grows vegetables has not paid for the past ten months not even 50% of due instalments of taxes. The peasants of these and some other villages are in no hurry to pay their taxes, because they have "calculated" that it would be "better" to ground the greater part of their products and to await spring when they expect to pay overdue taxes by selling a smaller quantity of products than at present.

Similar things happen in vine-growing places. The villages of Malea and Sicevo are owing more than 6,000,000 dinars in taxes, while on the other hand they do not know what to do with the grapes. Many growers will not sell grapes because they are expecting still higher prices.

There is also another reason for the slow fall in prices in the Nis District. Namely, the neighborhood of Nis was proclaimed as a non-wheat growing region and the town of Nis has been included in the category of towns to which provisions are to be applied which are valid for non-wheat growing places. Practically this means that agricultural products in State shops are sold at a higher price than in places with wheat growing surroundings. This influenced to a great extent peasants to keep artificially high prices of their products, pointing out continually at prices in State shops. Since November 3, this region is considered no longer as non-wheat growing and now the prices in State shops are decreasing.

This measure and a strict control in the payment of taxes as well as greater efforts by the town purchasing enterprises can contribute and make the Nis market even this Autumn one of the cheapest in Serbia. To what extent the prices will fall on the Nis market will depend also on the success obtained in the collection of taxes from the Nis craftsmen. At this moment they owe more than 4,000,000 dinars in taxes, which means that they are exerting pressure on agricultural products with the money which should have been along time ago in the State Treasury and thus they are helping the disproportionately high price of foodstuffs.

(signed : R. Lukic )

( BORBA , November 6, 1951 ) .

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TAX COLLECTING IN KOSOVO AND METOHIZA BEHINDHAND

Only 15 percent of the tax collecting plan for the fourth quarter has been fulfilled in Kosovo and Metohiza till the end of October. Ahead is the district of Mitrovica where 51 percent of the plan has been fulfilled, then comes the district of Drenica with 33% and Djakovo with 34%. At the other end are districts of Sarplanina (1%), Suva Reka (2%) and Gorski (2%).

Reasons for such irregular and poor fulfilment of the plan lies in the sporadic work of the local people's committees. Besides, in some local committees (for example in the district of Zvecan) it was completely neglected to discuss the question of taxes at the meetings of voters, though this question is now the most important. Even some members of the committee are delaying payment of taxes. For example, substitute people's deputy and member of the district committee at Vucitrn owes 162,833 dinars, and the whole village in which he lives is indebted for over 600,000 dinars.

In assessing the taxes various irregularities were committed. For example, in the district of Sarplanina, it was required from some households to pay bigger amounts for local taxes than for income taxes. In this district payments of local taxes are being made along with income taxes, which hinders the collecting plan. Great difficulties appear in collecting taxes from members of peasant working co-operatives on homesteads. In the district of Sarplanina the director of mechanization fund told presidents of peasant working co-operatives, and they told the members, not to pay to anyone tax on homesteads.

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THE ROME POLICY AND THE PROBLEM OF CO-OPERATION

A true striving for peace should nowadays become the main factor in judging the governments, parties and movements in all countries all over the world. The peoples are dissatisfied with a policy leading to an increase in tension and a hindrance to the consolidation of international relations which in the end might develop into another world conflict. Peaceful nations display their open wish for the development and deepening of all forms of constructive collaboration as a solution to all international disputes.

The reputation which Yugoslavia enjoys today throughout the world can partly be attributed to its policy of peace carried out since the beginning. Therefore Yugoslavia possessed enough strength in itself for offering resistance to the Soviet bloc in defending its sovereignty. Thus it gave a great contribution to the cause of peace. Furthermore, it displayed a sufficient amount of good will for a solution of disputes and problems affecting its neighbouring countries, Italy in the first place. In this connection Yugoslavia also overlooked all events which occurred in the past. It was even prepared to renounce some of its claims with the object of contributing to the consolidation of international relations. But from the very beginning it also made it clear that there are some of its interests which cannot be overlooked, as well as that there are limits to yielding, for a simple reason that this would not represent a contribution to the establishment of peace, but, on the contrary, would be a menace to peace. From experience one can see that yielding to the imperialist claims or in front of a policy of pressure leads to the weakening of peace. For the interests of world peace in general Yugoslavia had to oppose the unjust claims made by Italy which their authors intended to realize by means of pressure and intrigues, or organizing an uproar in connection with its anti-Yugoslav campaign.

The circles in Italy should be aware of the fact that their unjustifiable demands and methods used for their realization cannot be favourably accepted in Yugoslavia. In addition to this the statements made in the Italian Parliament regarding the respect for the Tripartite Declaration of March 1941, as well as the trial of partisans of the Division "Natisone", which was given so much publicity in all the Italian papers including "Il Popolo", cannot be considered as a contribution to good relations. On the contrary, the anti-Yugoslav campaign continues in Italy by slandering the Yugoslav liberation army, its political leaders and the people of Yugoslavia thus fanning chauvinist passions and expansionist aspirations.

The Irredentist papers published in Trieste have been assigned a special role in this campaign expressing views which for tactical reasons other papers cannot bring forward. They ever more frequently as well as openly quote documents according to which the territory of the FTT is the minimal demand on the part of the Italians and bring about "the problem" of Zadar, Rijeka, Pula, Lussino and the "Italian Dalmatia". This proves that the old aspirations have nowadays survived in Italy while its leaders refuse to take any lessons from the history and the fate of Mussolini's aggression.

Such a situation renders impossible the creation of atmosphere of mutual confidence which is so essential to all negotiations intended to end satisfactorily. In this way the Italian political circles display their reluctance to come to a favourable solution

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as regards the outstanding problems. If such a basis is offered for negotiations which is unacceptable as regards Yugoslavia, then all statements made in favour of opening talks are nothing else but a formality without any real foundation.

Yugoslavia is today as it was in the past opposed to all demands of this kind. If Italy requests the revision of the peace treaty, then one cannot avoid taking into consideration the wishes for conquest and methods applied by the Italian political circles in relation to Yugoslavia. This being a matter of security and integrity of Yugoslavia, one should also make it clear that following numerous bitter experiences in the past it will be necessary once for all to eliminate such methods and aspirations from mutual relations among nations. Such an attitude cannot in any part of the world represent a contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of relations. But on the contrary, if all disputes would be settled and tension alleviated, then there would be no place for expansionist elements and imperialists in international relations.

(LA VOCE DEL POPOLO, November 1, 1951)

#### APPOINTMENT OF A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF PR SLOVENIA

The Public Prosecutor of the FPRY has appointed Mitja Ribicic, former Assistant Minister of Interior of PR Slovenia, the Public Prosecutor of PR Slovenia.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, November 3, 1951)

#### FOUR-YEAR SENTENCE PRONOUNCED ON A CO-OPERATIVE DISRUPTOR

A few days ago before the District Court of Ljutomer Alojz Brumn was put on trial. He is a former kulak who joined a co-operative in 1949. At that time he found it profitable to enjoy the same rights as landless peasants, now members of the co-operative. Thanks to his influence, he was elected the foreman. In this capacity he neglected his duties and thus hampered the work in his co-operative, as far as he could. It was his fault that 7.20 hectares of maize were not hoed this year, and the same occurred with the potatoes fields. Specialists in the growing of one kind of crops, he directed to work elsewhere on purpose. In this way he inflicted a considerable damage to the economy of this co-operative. Seasonal workers who were sent to him as assistance he sent back as not required. He did not treat all the members of their co-operative in an equal way, but maltreated the former poor peasants and favoured the former richer peasants.

Before the court he endeavoured to justify himself pretending that damage inflicted to the crops was caused by a labour shortage. The President of the co-operative Joze Tibaut and a member of their co-operative Joze Babic denied all his statements as incorrect.

Brumn was sentenced to a three year strict imprisonment, while all his property is to be confiscated.

(SLOVENSKI POROČEVALEC, November 3, 1951)

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SATELITE PRACTICE - INCREASED PURGES AND REASONS FOR THEM

"Purges" out of the party and arrests of the state and party leaders are recently practiced more and more frequently in the Cominform countries;

Widespread purges out of the party ranks in Eastern Germany or officially called "verification of party membership", which lasted seven months will now be resumed. In his speech, delivered late in October to the General Committee of the East-German United Socialist Party, the president of the Party Control Commission, Herman Matern, declared that "members are manifesting an anti-soviet attitude in all ranks of the United Socialist Party" and that "there are many hostile elements".

A few days ago, the Polish National Assembly deprived of the deputy's mandates the former secretary of the CC of the Polish Communist Party Gomulka, former minister Putek, deputy minister of the National Defence Spihalsky and other three deputies.

The Bulgarian Sobranje (National Assembly) deprived also a few days ago of the right to immunity a former candidate for the membership of the Politburo of the CC of the CP Bulgaria and former minister of agriculture Cernokolev, former minister of Communal Affairs Kamenev and three other leaders of the "Zemedelski Sojuz".

Irrespective of the existing differences between various forms of "stabilizing" political situation in the satellite countries, and irrespective of the difference existing among these men who are taken as a target for these measures, they are in essence a manifestation of the same thing, that is, of resistance confronting Kremlin's agencies in their implementation of the policy of a more and more brutal subjugation of satellite countries to Moscow.

Many factors tell us that the eastern European countries are becoming recently a field for an increasingly marked manifestation of controversies existing between the Moscow agents that are ruling these countries and people's masses. In order to suppress the wave of resistance and people's dissatisfaction, which is constantly growing, the Cominform headquarters are undertaking the counter-measures, trying to stop such a dangerous development by threats, increased terror, purges, arrests and propaganda tricks. That was the policy followed by Soviet military and political leaders in their speeches delivered during the "liberation" celebrations in Warsaw, Budapest and Sofia. That was the purpose of organizing the so-called months of "friendship" with the Soviet Union in all satellite countries. But, the increased terror and repeated, already worn-out, disreputed and in practice discredited phrases about "the unselfish help of the great Soviet Union", instead of stabilizing situation, deteriorated it even more. Resistance against colonial subjugation and exploitation is growing.

Obedient implementation for years of Moscow dictates in Bulgaria led that country into a very difficult economic situation and resulted in deprivation and misery for the broad masses and in an unsuppressed terror by means of which the Moscow subservients intend to eliminate dissatisfaction and break resistance of the people.

According to the plan of the Moscow Cominform headquarters, Bulgaria is destined to become a Soviet "vegetable garden". Bulgarian agriculture is now unscrupulously plundered by the government of the Soviet Union which, adhering to the principles of its "socialist" foreign trade, is depriving it without any compensations of all of

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its agricultural products, of cereals, leathre, wool, and of cotton and tobacco. Bulgarian agriculture has also become a field for the " Soviet methods" of collectivization, that is, of forcing peasants to join cooperatives through exertion of pressure on the part of security officers, police and armed " partisan groups".

Titko Cernokolev, who in the capacity of the minister of agriculture was for months a bearer in applying the policy in agriculture according to the Moscow patern and Kremlin directives, is now accused of " sabotaging implementation of the Party's policy in agriculture" and " for hostile activities and disintegration of cooperatives". He is now supposed to be responsible for the hard situation prevailing in Bulgarian agriculture.

It is a well known trick of the rich experience of the Cominform policy that persons, who are unwanted and who should be eliminated, are accused of acts done while obediently executing all the directives and of all the disastrous effects res ulting from that. By accusing Cernokolev for the chaos in the Bulgarian agriculture, the Bulgarian Cominformists and their Moscow bosses wish to kill two birds with a single stone, that is, they wish to eliminate a prominent Party and state leader who is now unwanted, and, by accusing him of the fault for the prevailing chaos in Bulgarian agriculture, to direct dissatisfaction and hate of the Bulgarian people against him, relieve themselves of the responsibility and disguise the actual reasons which led agriculture and Bulgarian economy in general to such a situation.

( BORBA, November 6, 1951. )

SOME 50 MILLION YOUNG TREES WILL BE PLANTED IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA IN THE COURSE OF THIS AUTUMN

Some 50 million young trees and over 730,000 kilograms of seeds will be planted during the afforestation activities which will be conducted in Bosnia and Hercegovina in this fall. The area to be afforested amounts to 37,000 hectares.

Greatest activities are taking place in Hercegovina and in regions affected by forest fires. Forests planted immediately after the war have leafed out for the first time in past and this year. Young forests are already denoted on forest charts of the republic.

Afforestation activities with the object of protecting the Jablanica Dam from mountain torrents are now resumed in districts of Konjic and Prozor. These activities which started two years ago will last at least another eight years. When afforested, the lake of Jablanica will be an important tourist centre of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

( BORBA, November 6, 1951. )

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STAY OF PROMINENT FOREIGN PUBLIC WORKERS IN OUR COUNTRY

Among the numerous writers and distinguished public workers from foreign countries who participated in the Peace Assembly at Zagreb was the President of the Social-Democratic Women's Party of Switzerland, Mrs. Kisel Bruche, who is also the President of the International Women's organisation and a member of the World Social-Democratic Party; Paris radio commentator Mrs. Madelein Paas; and Mrs. Margaret Cartwright, Professor in a New York university. After their stay in Zagreb, these prominent public workers visited Belgrade where they came into closer contact with the Anti-Fascist Women's Front of Yugoslavia.

These foreign guests were especially interested in knowing the conditions under which our women work as well as in visiting the social and health institutions which serve to protect our children and to help employed women. They also visited the Andri Rankovic textile factory and the Oktobarska Sloboda enterprise where they spoke with a number of workers and took part in the meetings of the workers' councils in which women are mostly represented. Besides this, they visited a children's nursery, the Pioneer City, a number of apprentice homes in our economy and the school of artistic handicrafts.

Mrs. Kisel Bruche, especially interested in the work of the AFZ, spent a few days in Slovenia, after which she went to Skoplje where she visited the Folklor carpet factory and the cooperative for filigree work. She then spent a whole day in the village of Dracevo where she talked with the members of the working cooperative. On this occasion she also visited the village school and was interested in the conditions of education in our country.

The deepest impression that Mrs. Bruche had during her visit in Macedonia was her meeting with a group of young Turkish school teachers in Skoplje. The teachers talked to her about the schools which are attended by children of the nationalist minority and who are being taught in their native tongue. After the children finished this school, they have the opportunity of going to secondary and high schools which they were not formerly permitted to attend.

Mesdames Bruche, Paas and Cartwright departed from Yugoslavia after utilising all possibilities for getting with and seeing everything that interested them in our country.

(BORBA - 6th November, 1951)